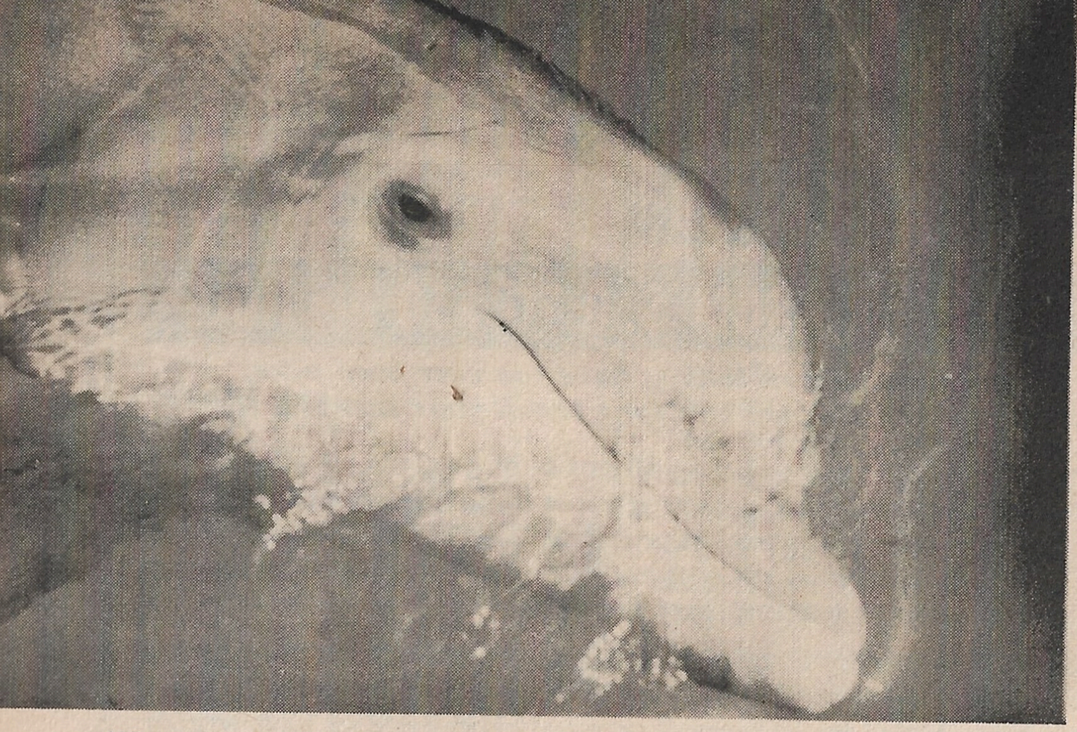


When parapsychologists try to influence dolphin by making stroking motions but not touching him, Nat acts as if he were being petted.

The Telepathic Dolphins

By Fred P. Graham

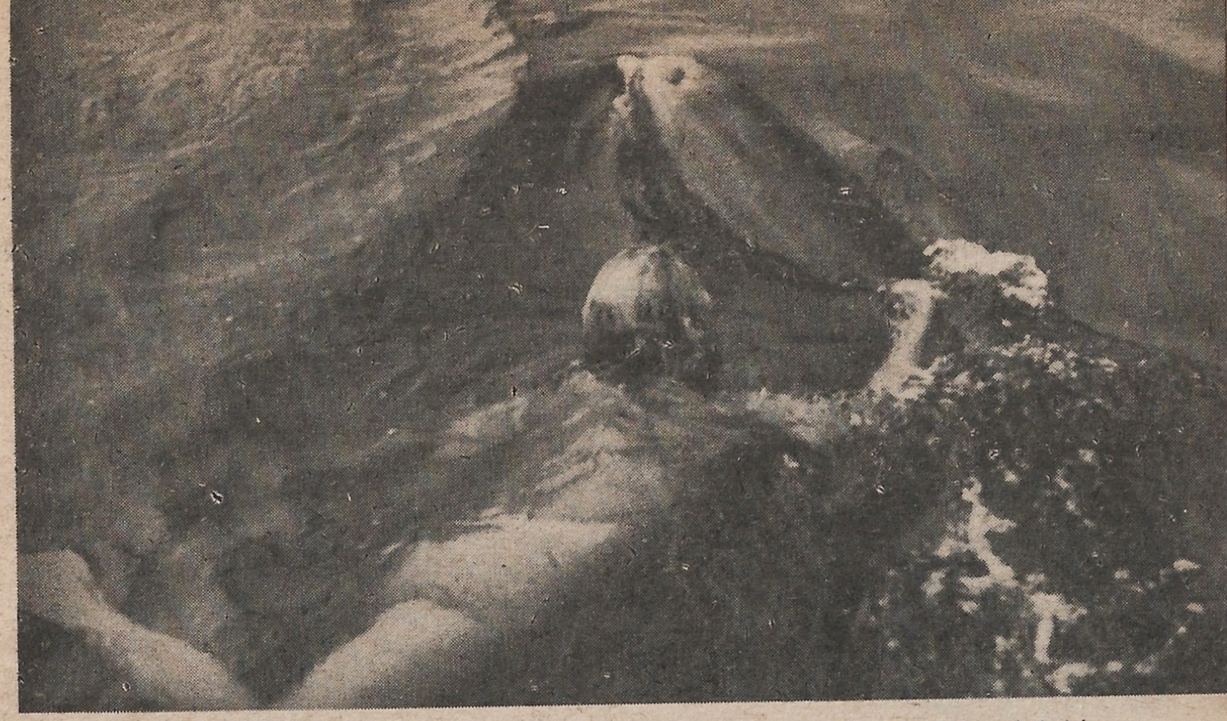
Pilot experiments to establish interspecies communication prove that Nat, Terce and Misty are aware, creative, benevolent and above all, can receive, transmit and act on unspoken messages.

DURING A three-week experiment to establish interspecies communication with dolphins, Patricia Hayes, a parapsychology researcher, wrote in her notes:

"Today I was able to establish a form of 'soul communication' with Nat, a dolphin. It was like a magnetic force. When he moved away I could actually feel something being pulled out of me. He felt it, too, because he hadn't moved more than a few feet before he came directly back to me."

When the experiments began October 24, 1977, at Flipper's Sea School in Grassy Key, Fla., Pat asked the trainers to watch for any unusual behavior on the part of the dolphins. Shortly after her experience with Nat, Mandy Rodriguez, school director and Nat's trainer, recorded his own:

"Since you have been here I haven't noticed anything specific with the animals you've been working with until today (November 1, 1977). I felt that working with Nat today was totally different. It almost felt like his feelings and mine were tuned to each other. He actually held me at the dock — and leaving the dock after the session I had an unexplainable feeling, almost like a part of me was being left behind. . . ."

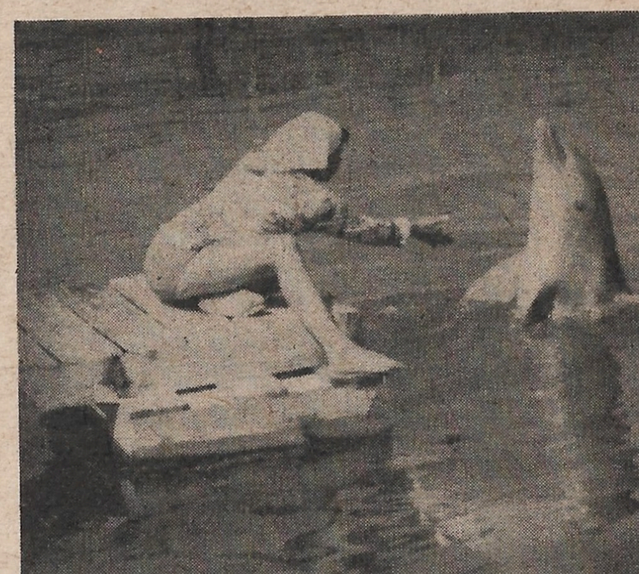


Patricia easily hitches rides — in this case, with Terce — but the dolphins sensed Ann was uneasy in the water and always took her to a place of safety.

The plight of the dolphins as innocent victims in the nets of the fishing industry has led to new attempts to establish the fact that dolphins have mental equipment comparable to man's. Behavioral work with captive dolphins and observation of free dolphins have documented actions that can be explained only by assuming they have a high degree of intelligence. In seaquariums throughout the world, the dolphin's capacity to learn and think has been proven again and again.

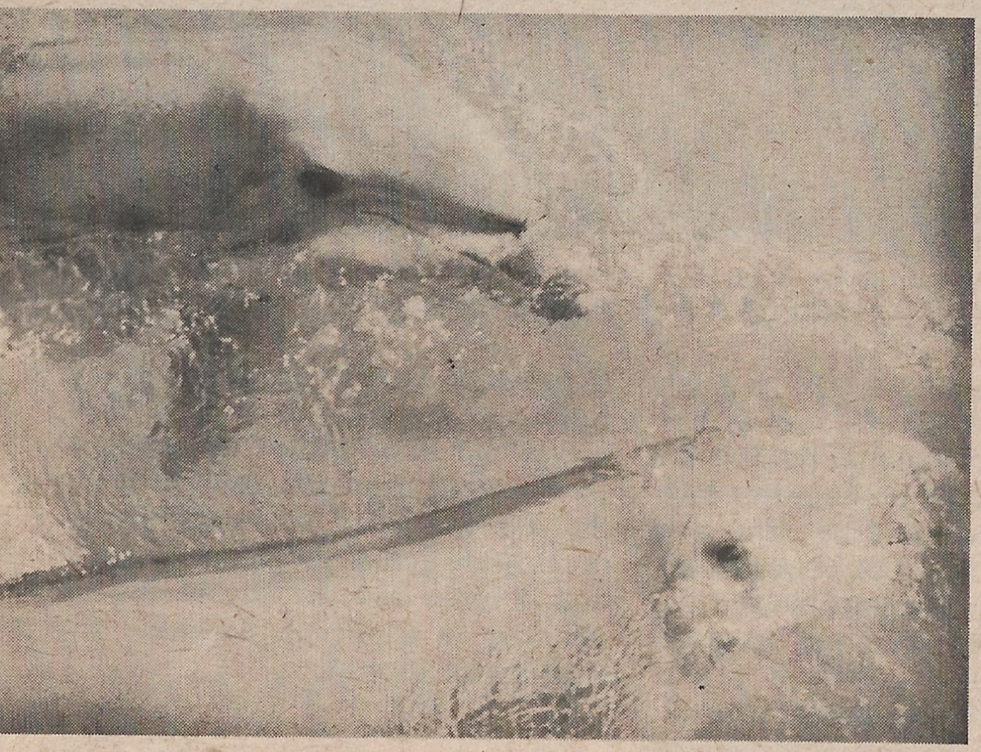
Under the auspices of the Arthur Ford Academy of Parapsychology and Research, parapsychologists Patricia Hayes and Ann Phillips undertook a pilot program designed to determine the effectiveness of mental communication (telepathy) between man and dolphin and the probability of devising an applicable language for such communication.

Misty performs "the swan" for Ann. All three dolphins learned to do it.



Dr. Dan O'Dell, head of the School of Marine Biology at the University of Miami (Florida), and Dr. Jessie White, veterinarian for the Miami Seaquarium, helped the team find a suitable place for their research. When the team approached Flipper's Sea School, the people there were not stood by the three dolphins used in the experiment.

Patricia, who is comfortable in the water, hitched rides by holding onto the dolphins' dorsal fins. Although she was a stranger to the animals they nevertheless took her back and forth and around their entire enclosure.



Pat says, "We send a mental picture of what we want the dolphin to do. Our mental picture hits his sonar and he picks it up."

sure that telepathic communication could be established but they recognized that if it could be done, it would be a way to prove the intelligence of the dolphin beyond doubt. Pat and Ann had found the place for their research.

The very first day in the water the women realized that their own emotional makeup was read and understood. They even attempted to dive with her to show off their underwater world.

The dolphins' behavior with Ann was quite different. She was uncomfortable in the water that first day. When she attempted to hitch rides the dolphins took her directly to shallow water or back to the dock.

Pat explains, "The dolphins' sonar is actually extrasensory. It lets them

locate objects and tells them the object's form and distance but it also relates the object's emotional state. Sensing Ann's discomfort in the water, the dolphins towed her repeatedly to a place of safety."

The three dolphins used in the research were three-year-old Nat, a male, and four-year-old Terce and five-year-old Misty, both females. One experiment involved trying to influence the dolphins with energy emanations. After the initial swim Pat and Ann lay on the dock, extended their palms toward the dolphins and sent out energy. Nat and Terce responded by lying quietly in the water and acting as if they were being petted while the women moved their hands in a stroking fashion about a foot above them, never touching. When they dropped their hands into the water, the two dolphins laid their snouts in the women's palms. Misty, dolphin number three, responded in the same way during the second and third weeks of the research period.*

Pat says, "The dolphins are very sensitive to the energy we project from our palms. They felt and responded to that energy in their auric field. They appeared to be establishing a trust of gentle behavior and expressing that trust by placing their chins in our palms."

The dolphins themselves initiated a game that seemed to result from the energy experiments. They would bring seaweed in their mouths, on their noses or on pectoral fins. Once the girls accepted the seaweed the dolphins would wait for them to toss it back into the water. Then they would swim after it and bring it back to the dock. Ann kept Terce's attention and Patricia kept Nat's for periods ranging from 20 to 35 minutes. Mandy Rodriguez, observing this behavior, said that keeping the dolphins' attention on something besides each other was most unusual, for Nat and Terce normally are much involved in sexual

*This phenomenon is documented in a chapter by William A. Tiller titled "Devices for Monitoring Nonphysical Energies" in the book *Psychic Exploration*, edited by John White (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1974).

PATRICIA HAYES worked as personal secretary for Arthur Ford, the world-famous medium, for the last four and a half years of his life. She founded the Arthur Ford International Academy of Mediumship for the training of professional mediums and in 1973, the Arthur Ford Academy, a parapsychology school for teaching and research. She has appeared on numerous radio and television talk shows, held seminars and workshops on parapsychology throughout the United States and England, and has taught parapsychology at Miami-Dade Community College. She holds a B. S. in Human Behavior from Nova University (New York Institute of Technology).

ANN PHILLIPS, a graduate of Indiana State University, has been involved in research in science, education and government. Her interest in parapsychology is longstanding and she has been associated with the Arthur Ford Academy since its inception in 1973 as a director, counselor and instructor. Her specific interests there have been in the applications of healing energies and the development of methods for applying natural extrasensory abilities. Of equal interest has been her work in the use of music and guided imagery for healing and a nonhypnotic method to help people better understand themselves, handle changes in their lives and correct debilitating and destructive thought patterns.

PSI (Psychic Spiritual Integrated) SCAN

THE PSI SCAN is a psychic and spiritual "look" at a subject's physical symptoms and contributing mental and emotional processes. The method, which employs clairvoyance, clairaudience and intuitive direction, was developed by Ann Phillips and Jan Clema. They have put it into a teachable structure and successfully taught the method to psychics and medical practitioners at the Arthur Ford Academy since 1973.

The method requires a "leader" and a "scanner." The leader, knowing only the name, sex, age and city of residence of the subject, systematically questions the "scanner" who through extrasensory perception provides a complete profile of the subject. A scanner with extraordinary extrasensory abilities mentally "enters" his subject with no previous knowledge of that person's — or dolphin's — problems or diagnosed condition.

Ann Phillips says that a scanner properly led may have 80 percent accuracy in his first attempts. As his skill increases his findings may reach 90 to 100 percent accuracy.

The Psi Scan is particularly valuable to the medical, veterinarian and counseling professions.

play, even during their training sessions.

The team also experimented with the effect of sound on the dolphins. While meditation music was played on a tape recorder, Patricia and Ann attempted to communicate telepathically with the dolphins who seemed to be soothed by the music. Patricia says, "Both Ann and I were making mental contact with the dolphins as the music played. We had flashes of mental pictures of the dolphins' life experiences, like movies run at high speeds, too fast to get clearly enough to describe. The sound appeared to be either a catalyst or the vehicle for thought transmission."

In *Man and Dolphin* Dr. John Lilly calls attention to the high frequencies the dolphin uses for communication. Remembering this, the team experimented with speeding up the music. "Again we tuned into their minds," Patricia says, "and perceived flashes of pictures of their experiences, apparently triggered and released by certain sound frequencies in the meditation music."

Dr. Lilly writes that ". . . dolphins employ frequencies 4½ times higher than those used by humans and they can manage 4½ times as much information per unit of time." He further believes that the dolphin would be able to emit nine times as much information as a human being can per unit of time.

Pat and Ann believe that a dolphin's understanding is practically instantaneous so that repeatedly bringing his attention back to actions already accomplished is essentially boring to the animal. However, in the seaweed game which extended the dolphins' attention span, it seems that some kind of communication has been proved. The dolphins were willing to continue until the researchers were satisfied, a

far longer attention span than expected.

It is also interesting that for more than 60 percent of the time the team was attempting to communicate, the dolphins swam with open jaws. In his book *Mind in the Water* John McIntyre writes: ". . . the first sound receiver is in the jaw of the dolphin, which is hollow. The sound enters the jaw and travels in a thin oil inside the jawbone to the eardrum."

Dolphins have personal, persistent, identifying sounds. The persistent tones associated with Nat, Terce and Misty were heard and diagramed in the Psi Scans (see box) done on each of them. Pat and Ann say they "heard" the sounds mentally, then imitated them and discovered that each dolphin responded to its specific tone inflection and pattern. Misty, when called by Pat, responded three out of four times while Nat and Terce responded by swimming directly to her about half the time.

* * *

PAT EXPLAINS how the team established mental communication with the dolphins:

"We get in tune psychically with the dolphin. Then we send a mental picture of what we want the dolphin to do. Our mental picture hits his sonar and he *can* pick it up. All three have responded to our request that they lie on their sides and move a flipper. And they'll also do what we call the 'swan' — bringing the head and breast out of the water. We mentally taught Misty how to do it and again, *mentally* asked her to teach Nat and Terce. Now all three do it."

When Mandy Rodriguez saw this he remarked, "They're dancing! What you call the 'swan' is not a usual behavior."

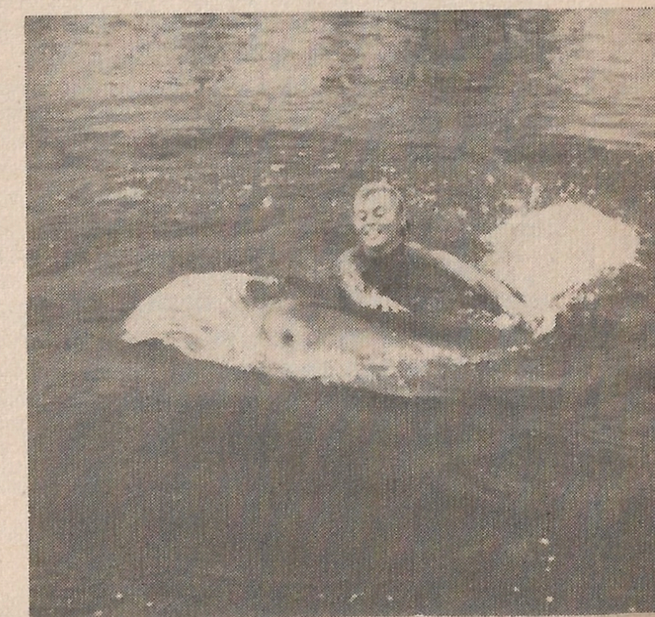
Pat told me that the dolphins do not obey her commands 100 percent of the time. (She dislikes the word "command" and says she simply sends requests or suggestions.) However, she says, "They do respond consistently enough so that I know they are receiving. I would say that Misty responds correctly 80 percent of the time."

Ann relates an experience with Terce that seems to prove that mental communication has been established:

"Terce's trainer told us she really seemed to hate to do what they call the tail walk. That's when they rise out of the water on their tails and move swiftly backwards using the powerful tail muscle. I asked Bill Clema to do a Psi Scan on Terce to see if the earlier scan had missed something."

Bill Clema, who holds a B.S. in chemistry, has been involved in para-

All work and no play would make Nat a dull boy so Patricia gives him a break from tiring experiments.



psychology for about seven years. He is a medium and teaches psychic development at the Arthur Ford Academy. He lectures on healing and does professional readings, counseling and clinical Psi Scans. He is exceptionally skilled in the latter.

Bill did the Psi Scan on Terce at night in a hotel room near Flipper's Sea School. "While doing so," Ann says, "Bill determined that she had a spinal malformation just above her dorsal fin. Occasionally this created considerable pain, particularly during the tail walk."

Ann went to the dock the next morning and communicated to Terce her understanding of the pain. "I told her that if she would allow me to use psychic energy I could relieve her condition. The response I received telepathically from Terce had to do with her fright of needles and injections which they receive when there is an illness.

"I reassured her that it would not be painful and I mentally showed her how to come to the dock so that my hand could pass along her back and down the spine to just above her dorsal fin. Five times she came to the dock in the same manner and after the fifth time, she raced from one end of her large enclosure to the other, leaping in the air and doing a series of side flops, as if she were happy about the whole thing.

"Four days later at Terce's dock I asked, 'How's the back?' Her telepathic answer was, 'I hardly notice it.' Rick Trout, her trainer, told me that she had been doing tail walks that afternoon with absolutely no hesitation."

Throughout the three-week period, the research team found the dolphins to be extremely creative and aware, unusually benevolent and most important, capable of receiving and transmitting mental communications. Pat and Ann believe that through further research a 200- to 500-word vocabulary can be established as a basis for the exchange of information between man and dolphin. The team's experimental data have been filed with the Arthur Ford Academy and with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and submitted to the federal government with a request for a research grant so that this work can continue.

I talked to Mandy Rodriguez and Rick Trout to learn their opinion of the women's research. Mandy said, "During the final testing on the last day of the experiment I observed results that signified to me that a definite form of mental or feeling communication had taken place. I believe the results of this experiment warrant further research."

Rick said essentially the same thing, adding, "My observations indicated that the research team established rapport with the dolphins and that a form of nonverbal communications did exist."

Both of these men have had years of experience working with dolphins. They tell me that hand signals and the reward system are used almost exclusively in their training. Since these methods were not used — nor even known — by Pat and Ann, everyone believes that only telepathy could have achieved such results. I visited the research site myself and I can attest that mental communication was the only method used. And I saw it work.

On the last day, Patricia returned to the dock and entered the water. She floated quietly for about half an hour while Nat, Terce and Misty engaged in dolphin play at the far end of the enclosure. Then, silently, she sent a message: "I'm lonely. I must leave you today and I already miss you. Come play with me."

Nat, Terce and Misty immediately broke off their play, swam directly to Patricia and stayed within touching distance for the next 45 minutes.

On the way back to Miami, Patricia wept.

Fate July 1978 Vol 31 #7

A MISSISSIPPI TRIANGLE?

THE "DEEP In Dixie" feature in the New Orleans (La.) *Times-Picayune* for October 23, 1977, published a story of a strange occurrence on the Mississippi River reported by FATE contributor H. N. Ferguson of Brownsville, Tex. He wrote:

"Down through the centuries many a ship has sailed from port never to be seen or heard from again. Dozens of them have disappeared into the grasp of the mysterious Bermuda Triangle.

"On one occasion an Englishman decided to put an end to the superstition that a vessel should never be launched on Friday the 13th. Using all his savings he built a ship. The keel was laid on a Friday. The ship was launched on a Friday and christened *Friday*. Under the command of a Captain Friday, she sailed on her maiden voyage — on a Friday. She was never heard of again.

"One of the strangest vessel disappearances, according to legend, took place on the Mississippi River. The *Mississippi Queen,* considered by many in her day to be the finest vessel afloat on the rivers of America, departed from Memphis on April 17, 1873, destined for New Orleans.

"So famous was the *Queen* along the river that families would drive for miles in their buggies just to watch her pass by, her great paddle wheels churning, the black smoke curling from her high smokestacks.

"On this particular day cheering crowds stood on the dock to see her off. The people cheered, bands played, and other vessels sent her on her way with blasts and toots of their own whistles.

"All that day, as passengers lolled in deck chairs, played cards, visited or just watched the scenery, the *Queen* sped downriver toward New Orleans. She saluted other boats with thunderous blasts from her steam whistle. Small towns on the banks of the river disgorged their populace to watch the passing of the splendid craft.

"But late that night, in the offices of the *Queen's* owners in New Orleans, there was growing concern. Always on schedule, she was now 12 hours overdue. Officials telegraphed upriver for news. Various small towns reported she had passed during the day, even until midnight. After that — a blank.

"A search was organized and launched from the town where the vessel had last been sighted. The river was dragged and the banks searched for wreckage and survivors. Residents along the stream were questioned to determine if they had heard an explosion or had seen a fire.

"Not a smidgen of anything was turned up. No trace of passengers, cargo or debris was ever found. In the intervening years no explanation of the disappearance of the huge river palace has ever been offered. It has become one of the great legendary mysteries of the Great River."